

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

SA MUSIC, LLC and WILLILAM
KOLBERT, AS TRUSTEE OF THE
HAROLD ARLEN TRUST,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AMAZON.COM, INC., AMAZON
DIGITAL SERVICES LLC, VALLEYARM
DIGITAL LIMITED; and LEANANDES
LTD.,

Defendants.

RAY HENDERSON MUSIC CO., INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON.COM, INC.; AMAZON
DIGITAL SERVICES LLC;
VALLEYARM DIGITAL LIMITED; and
LENANDES LTD,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00105-BAT
(Arlen Docket)

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00106-BAT
(Henderson Docket)

CASE NO. 2:20-CV-00107-BAT
(Warren Docket)

**ORDER DENYING MOTIONS FOR
RECONSIDERATION**

1 FOUR JAYS MUSIC COMPANY and
2 JULIA RIVA,

Plaintiffs,

3 v.

4 AMAZON.COM, INC.; AMAZON
5 DIGITAL SERVICES LLC;
6 VALLEYARM DIGITAL LIMITED; and
LENANDES LTD,

7 Defendants.

8 On June 12, 2020, the court granted the motion to dismiss of Defendants Amazon.com
9 and Amazon Digital Services LLC (“Amazon”) as to one of Plaintiffs’ copyright infringement
10 claims, *i.e.*, the “making available” for sale unauthorized copies of copyrighted recordings in
11 violation of Plaintiffs’ exclusive 17 U.S.C. § 106(3) distribution rights. (Arlen Dkt. 44,
12 Henderson Dkt. 40, Warren Dkt. 41) (the “Decision”). Plaintiffs, in identical motions, now ask
13 the Court to reconsider the Decision. (Alen Dkt. 47, Henderson Dkt. 43, Warren Dkt. 44).

14 For the reasons stated herein, the court denies the motions for reconsideration.

15 DISCUSSION

16 Motions for reconsideration are disfavored and the court will ordinarily deny such
17 motions in the absence of a showing of manifest error in the prior ruling or a showing of new
18 facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to its attention earlier with reasonable
19 diligence. *See* Local Rule CR 7(h)(1). Plaintiffs do not present any new facts or legal authority
20 that was unavailable at the time of the motions to dismiss briefing. Plaintiffs also make no
21 showing of manifest error in the Court’s ruling.

22 In the Decision, the court concluded that the weight of authority in the Ninth Circuit is
23 that a copyright holder’s exclusive right to distribute copies or phonorecords of the copyrighted
work to the public requires actual dissemination of the copyrighted work and, in the context of a

1 digital music store, actual dissemination means the transfer (or download) of a file containing the
2 copyrighted work from one computer to another. On this basis, the Court granted Amazon’s
3 motions to dismiss as to Plaintiffs’ “making available for sale unauthorized copies of such
4 recordings in violation of exclusive distribution rights under 17 U.S.C. § 106(3) only.” All other
5 infringement claims contained in Plaintiffs’ Complaints remain – including claims that
6 Defendants infringed Plaintiffs’ exclusive rights to the Copyrighted Compositions by (a)
7 reproducing and distributing recordings embodying Plaintiffs’ compositions as permanent
8 downloads in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 106(1)(3); (b) streaming promotional clips of unauthorized
9 copies in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1)(3); (c) reproducing and distributing unauthorized
10 copies of such recordings as server copies in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1) and (3); and (d)
11 importing unauthorized copies of such recordings in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1), 602.

12 The Court notes that for the most part, Plaintiffs’ motions for reconsideration merely
13 rehash the same arguments previously made and rejected by the court and their motions may be
14 denied for this reason alone. See, e.g., *Russell v. Comcast Corp.*, No. C08–309Z, 2009 U.S. Dist.
15 LEXIS 31280, 2009 WL 995720 (W.D.Wash. Apr. 13.2009) (citing *Brown v. Wright*, 588 F.2d
16 708, 710 (9th Cir.1978)). Plaintiffs also contend the Court overlooked controlling decisions in
17 the Ninth Circuit. See e.g. Dkt. 47 at 5. However, the cases cited are not controlling as to whether
18 the Copyright Act or the Ninth Circuit have embraced the “making available” theory of
19 copyright infringement liability.

20 For example, Plaintiffs cite to *L’Anza Researc Intern., Inc. v. Quality King Distributors,*
21 *Inc.*, 98 F.3d 1109 (9th Cir. 1996), for the proposition that “[t]he distribution right in § 106(3)
22 allows the copyright owner to decide ‘when, under what circumstances, and for what price he
23 will release copies of his work to the public.’” In that case, the Ninth Circuit examined whether

1 the first sale doctrine (under which the owner of a copy is entitled, without authority of the
2 copyright owner, to sell or otherwise dispose of that copy) is applicable to imported copies.
3 Plaintiffs also cite to *Laws v. Sony Music Entm't, Inc.*, 448 F.3d 1134, 1137 (9th Cir.2006) for the
4 proposition that “[t]he copyright is the right to control the work, including the decision to make
5 the work available to or withhold it from the public.” In *Laws*, the Ninth Circuit examined
6 whether a singer’s remedy for her “right of publicity claim” (where copyright holder licensed a
7 copyrighted song to a music producer in violation of an agreement) sounded in contract or in
8 tort. Plaintiffs list additional cases in which these citations are repeated: *Maloney v. T3Media*
9 *Inc.*, 853 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2017) (exploitation of likenesses by sale of non-exclusive licenses
10 permitting consumers to download photographs); *Washington Shoe Co. v. A-Z Sporting Goods*
11 *Inc.*, 704 F.3d 668 ,678 (9th Cir. 2012) (determination of personal jurisdiction for sale of “knock-
12 off” shoes); and *Northwest Home Designing Inc. v. Sound Built Homes Inc.*, 776 F.Supp.2d
13 1210, 1215 (W.D.Wash. 2011) (holding unjust enrichment and unfair business practices claims
14 for the unauthorized copying of home designs not preempted by the Copyright Act).

15 Plaintiffs also rely on *Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 518
16 F.Supp.2d 1197, 1218 (C.D.Cal 2007) (granting permanent injunction prohibiting inducement of
17 copyright infringement *via* the internet or other digital pathways following summary judgment
18 on liability of distributor of peer-to-peer file sharing computer networking software); and *Capitol*
19 *Records, LLC v. BlueBeat, Inc.*, 2009 WL10681963, *5 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 5, 2009) (granting
20 preliminary injunction). *Capitol Records* involved a music-based commercial website with a
21 catalog of musical recordings that could be purchased (at below-market prices) for permanent
22 download or immediately “performed” *via* a free on-demand streaming transmission. The district
23 court found a likelihood of irreparable harm because “copyright infringement via the Internet

1 presents an extraordinary threat of irreparable harm,” and that the harm to plaintiffs’ exclusive
2 right to control the use of its copyrighted materials was “even greater” because the defendants
3 were offering for sale certain recordings that were unavailable for digital download by *any*
4 authorized retailer or licensee.¹ *Id.* at 4-5 (internal citations omitted) (emphasis in original).

5 However, neither *Capitol Records* nor any of the other above cited cases addresses the
6 “making available” theory of liability advanced by Plaintiffs and whether a copyright holder’s
7 exclusive 17 U.S.C. § 106(3) right “to distribute” copies or phonorecords of the copyrighted
8 work to the public requires “actual dissemination” of the copyrighted work. Plaintiffs also
9 contend that the Decision overlooked Plaintiffs’ allegation that Amazon offers free promotional
10 streams of Plaintiffs’ works to the public without any condition. However, Plaintiffs have
11 asserted a claim of infringement based on free promotional streams that is separate from the
12 dismissed “making available” claim.

13 Accordingly, Plaintiffs’ motions are denied because, for the most part they simply rehash
14 arguments already made and rejected by the Court, and otherwise fail to establish that the Court
15 committed a manifest error of law or fact.

16 DATED this 7th day of July, 2020.

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19 _____
BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA
Chief United States Magistrate Judge

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23 ¹ It was in this context that the *Capitol Records* court stated, “[a]s copyright owners, Plaintiffs
have the exclusive right to decide when and how their material should be reproduced and/or
distributed, regardless of whether their decisions make good business sense.” *Capitol Records*,
2009 WL 10681963 *5 (citing *Grokster*, 518 F. Supp. 2d at 1219).